ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 10. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855. WHOLE NO. 312.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,
HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.
Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens
HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.
Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the Factory Prices.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.
HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.
Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.
☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

[Written for the Asheville News.]

What I Would Be.

I would I were a gentle star,
All radient and bright,
To spread o'er land and sea afar
My soft and lambent light.
But my gentlest light I'd ever shed
Around the path of those
Whose star of hope on earth had fled
And left them no repose:—
Whose hearts were filled with grief and woe
While wandering here, forlorn below.

I would I were a happy bird,
Bright, beautiful, and gay;
To sing my simple, matin hymns
From morn till close of day.
But not in pleasure's gilded hall
Would I sing my sweetest song;
Never would I let one soft note fall
In that gay and festive throng:—
But I'd hie me away to some distant bower
And sing to the lonely from hour to hour.

I too would love to be a flower,
That lifts its modest head
Within the shady dell or bower,
With glittering dews o'erspread.
My sweetest fragrance I would keep
To scent the ambient air,
That rustles o'er the couch of sleep
Of angel-children fair:—
Yes, yes, my perfume I would fling
Round those to whom the bird would sing.

I'd be a star whose gentle light
Should point the wanderer home;
I'd be a bird with plumage bright
To cheer the heart that's lone;
I'd be a flower, a modest flower,
Whose perfume, rich and sweet,
Is wafted to some rustic bower,
The lonely heart to greet:—
Yes, yes, amid life's darkest hour,
I'd be a star, a bird, a flower.

FLORENCE.

Haywood, 1855.

KENTUCKY IN 1800.

Sketch of the Harpes.

The West is rich in incidents of romance and poetry; this is the land where scenes of horror, of bloodshed, and of war, in all their terrific shapes, have been enacted; this is the land where courage, heroism, and fortitude have been displayed in a pre-eminent degree; this is the country where females, throwing aside the spindle and distaff, have seized the rifle, tomahawk and knife, and wielded them with courage and effect; this is the land where "men's souls were tried," emphatically "the dark and bloody ground." To no other State will these remarks more truly apply than Kentucky, the birth and dwelling place of many, very many, fiery spirits and generous hearts. Greater difficulties were overcome in the settling of this State than any other in the West; the savages pursued the settlers with unrelenting severity—nor were there wanting whites, who throwing aside their better nature, and all the ties which bind society together, revelled in rapine and bloodshed, and became more dreadful to the settlers than the aborigines themselves. The hardy pioneer might be said to sleep on his arms, not knowing but that his morning welcome might be the warwhoop of the savage. But it is not my purpose now to enter into a detail of Indian wars, or Indian barbarities; I merely wish to add my humble mite to the many and strong testimonies, which have already been given in relation to the unbounded resources of the West, for tales of romance.

The Harpes, of whose career I propose to give some account, possessed the souls of savages, in the disguise of whites; they could not, like the aborigines, plead their ruined nations, their chieftains slain, their land seized, and themselves driven from the homes and the graves of their fathers, until forced to desperation, they unburied the tomahawk, and justly sought to expel the ruthless invader from their borders—no! the ruling passion of their hearts was blood and plunder, and imitating the savage in his worst traits, they spared neither age nor sex.

Fiction shall have nothing to do with this sketch of the history of these men, for a plain narration of facts needs not the help of fancy to fashion horrid, thrilling scenes. No, the truth is sufficient to curdle our blood with horror, and make us mourn for human degradation and ferocity. The lower part of Kentucky in 1800 was thinly settled, the inhabitants were scattered about over the country, frequently 10, 15 and 20 miles apart. The big and little Harpes, as they were called, were much feared by the settlers, who occupied these lone and isolated situations. Their range of depredations marked with bloodshed and robbery, extended near 200 miles. Children 8 and 10 years old, on their way to school, were murdered by these ruffians; two small boys on their way to mill were killed, their corn emptied into the road, and their bags taken to carry the ill gotten plunder of the murderers. They had two women with them, whom they had brought from Tennessee. The Harpes were stout, active, and daring men, well armed, their horses the fleetest and best, for when they needed one they scrupled not to steal him; and notwithstanding they were encumbered with the women and a great deal of baggage, they passed through the country for weeks and months without detection. When they committed any depredations, they made rapid marches from the neighborhood, encamping at night in the most wild and desolate places, and sometimes they travelled in disguise and passed themselves for preachers. But with all their cunning and daring, they were at last taken by a company from Green or Mercer county and confined in the Danville jail.

The inhabitants of the lower section of the State were greatly rejoiced to hear that the Harpes, the "terrible Harpes," were at last taken, and more than one heart beat in thankfulness, on hearing that they were at length delivered from the fearful scourge, for no one doubted but that they would be punished in the most summary manner. * * * *

We left the Harpes in Danville jail. Our narrative begins in Henderson county (now Hopkins.) It was the close of a summer day; the sun which had been pouring down its rays in beams of fire during the day, was gradually sinking in the west, as a solitary traveller issued from a dark and muddy swamp, through which he had been struggling for the last two or three hours, and slowly ascended the acclivity which bounded the low and marshy ground; both horse and rider appeared fatigued, the bridle hung loose on the neck of the steed, who readily followed the winding and narrow path, which to any but a woodman's eye would have been invisible; night was fast closing around him—already the mournful note of the whippe-will and the ominous hoot of the owl, the usual concomitants of the night in an American forest, were heard, when our traveller, gathering up the reins, struck his spurs into his jaded steed, and set off at a brisker gait. He had proceeded but a short distance when harsh voices and discordant laughter were heard. To examine the pistols which he carried in holsters at his saddle, was the work of a moment; the next he was in the presence of those who had startled him; nor was the scene he beheld calculated to allay his fears, if any he had. Against a huge hickory, which had blown down, an immense fire was burning, two women who were engaged in cooking, had left their employment, and were gazing anxiously at the stranger; two men were standing in front of them, each armed with a rifle, and the bright gleam of the fire showed the deadly tomahawk, which, savage-like, was suspended by the side of the no less dangerous knife. They were apparently engaged in consultation, and from the glances which they cast toward him, our traveller was not slow in believing himself to be the subject of their conversation! the intense light of the fire enabled him to see their countenances distinctly, and his hand almost mechanically sought the pistol butt when he saw the mixture of brutality, ferocity and drunkenness depicted there; but recovering himself, he bade them good evening, and in a careless but clear and manly tone of voice, asked—"how far to Stegall's?" The answer corresponded with the appearance of those whom he questioned, "as far agin as half," and a brutal laugh followed this display of wit.—Fire flashed from the eyes of the horseman as he heard this reply, and his pistol was half drawn from the holsters, but curbing his resentment he rode on, followed by the jeers and laughter of those whom he had left.—The flush had not left his cheek, nor had his feelings regained their wonted channel, when he drew up in front of a hewed log double cabin, which indeed but for the intervening forest, he would have seen from the encampment we have spoken of. A rough but tasty piazza was thrown up in front of the passage, the wild rose and honey suckle clustering over its sides and around the windows, told that woman's hand had been here. The cleared land around the house was not large, nor were there any cabins near, marking that the farmer was a slave holder, but the whole appearance of house and farm showed plainly an industrious man. Taking his saddle bags in his hand, he walked into the house. A good looking woman of twenty five rose from her sewing and met him; for a moment she gazed doubtingly in his face, and then saluted him as Col. Love, who was agreeably surprised to find in the person of Mrs. Stegall an old school mate and friend, one with whom he had passed the halcyon days of boyhood, but from whom he had been separated for years. Few words sufficed to tell Col. Love that Mr. Stegall was from home and that there was no person to attend to his horse; but travelling in the wild west in 1800 would soon learn a man to be his own hostler. Col. Love had already learned this, so throwing the bridle over his arm, he sought the stable, where he found another person, who like himself had sought Stegall's as a resting place for the night and was now engaged in dressing down his horse. He saluted Col. Love by name, who now recognised him to be Hodgins, *the dancing master*, whose praises had been echoed from almost every cabin south of Green River. Their steeds attended to, our travellers returned to the house, where they found a substantial supper smoking on the table. As they discussed the viands before them, Hodgins, who, like most of his profession, was very garralous, amused them with his jests and stories; he was just from Danville and among other news he informed them that the Harpes had broken jail, and when last heard from were well armed and mounted. Col. Love then spoke of the adventure of the evening, but at the same time observed that the persons he spoke of could not be the Harpes, whom he thought would not venture to encamp in the neighborhood, as in the compass of 6 or 8 miles 8 or ten families might be found, who, (if the Harpes were thought to be about) would spare no efforts for their detection. At the mention of the Harpes, Mrs. Stegall's two children who were playing on the floor, started up, one of them, a little girl, running to her mother for protection, (even from the name,) but the other, a fine cherry cheeked boy, looking confidingly up to Col. Love, said, "you will shoot them, wont you," pointing at the same time to Col. Love's pistols, which were lying on a table near.

The evening wore pleasantly away, in calling up from the ocean of memory the reminiscences of by gone days, and the happy hours they had spent together at school; until fatigued and weary, our travellers retired to rest, and in a short half hour all was still in that ill fated and unfortunate house. But short was that quiet. About midnight Col. Love was awakened by the horrid warwhoop. He sprang from the bed and seized his pistols. Above, around, was a wall of fire, the blazing rafters and roof were falling in, but a more horrid sight awaited him—at that moment Mrs. Stegall sprang from the window of the other apartment, dragging her children after her; as Col. Love started to their relief a dull, crashing sound told the work of death was done, and Mrs. Stegall and her children lay dead at the very window from which he was about to leap, and the reeking tomahawk was in the hands of one of those men he had encountered in the evening. "Villains," he exclaimed, as he levelled a pistol and fired, but being blinded by the smoke, without effect. He stopped not to consider, but bounded out among them. The shrill crack of a rifle rang above the hoarser roar of the flames, and Col. Love fell, with dying eye and hand vainly endeavoring to direct his remaining pistol at the ruffian who passed the knife to his heart. The terrified Hodgins leaped after Col. Love, avoided the blow aimed at him, and the next moment was rapidly making his way through the cleared ground, closely pursued by both the villains; the fugitive actually cleared the fence and gained the woods, but in his hurry and fright stumbled and fell. As he attempted to rise he felt the iron grasp of the pursuer upon his shoulder. The poor wretch begged hard for life, he knelt, he kissed their feet, he prayed for life—life, life, was his cry, but the ruffian even smiled as he buried in his head the tomahawk yet reeking with the blood of Mrs. Stegall.—The bodies near the house were thrown into the flames—the deed was done—and of the happy circle who were gathered together on the preceding night, not one remained. *

* * * 'Tis morning—around the charred and yet smoking logs may be seen the figures of four men, who are differently employed; two were searching anxiously for the trail of those who had caused the scene before them; another was carefully loading his rifle; the fourth was leaning heavily against a tree, his face buried in his hands, his dog and gun lay neglected at his feet, his whole frame appeared agitated by some powerful emotion, while ever and anon his companions would quit their employment and gaze compassionately and kindly upon the widowed and childless man before them.

"Have you found the trail, Linsley," asked Christy, who had finished loading his rifle, "Yes, here it is," answered one of those who had been for some time carefully making their way through the pea vines and grass, which surrounded the place. At the words, Stegall slowly raised his head, gazed for a moment upon the bones of his wife and children, which had been gathered from the flames and piled up before him, then seized his rifle and followed those who were now anxious to pursue the murderers. As they were setting out they were joined by another neighbor, whom they hailed as Capt. Leper. He was a fine looking man, a real backwoodsman, and a genuine specimen of a Kentucky hunter. He rode a dark, heavy made, bay horse, and like the rest he bore on his shoulder the deadly western rifle. The company now numbered five: Christy, Lindsley, Tompkins, Stegall and Capt. Leper, the latter appearing to take the command. The plan of pursuit was soon organized, Christy was placed a short distance in front, the rest following in Indian file.—They had proceeded but a short distance, when the foremost man threw himself hastily from his horse, his rifle was raised, the click of the triggers was distinctly heard by the excited and agitated party behind, who had also dismounted; each second they expected the report, but the rifle fell heavily to the ground, as Leper (who had crept noiselessly up) exclaimed, "How now, Christy?" The only answer was to point slowly to the object which had attracted his attention. Within twenty paces of them, and just peering over a brush, might be seen the countenance of a human being, but the blood and brains, which hung in clots over the ghastly face, rendered it a dreadful sight. The whole party were soon collected around the body of the unfortunate dancing master; the gaping tomahawk wound showed plainly the manner of his death. The name of *the Harpes* passed among the group and threats of vengeance were heard; there was no time to bury the body, brush was heaped over it to keep off the birds of prey, and the party resumed their pursuit. Noiseless and slow was their progress during the day; at night they encamped near a dark, sluggish stream, aptly called Pond River. In the morning Christy was sent out to reconnoitre; he soon returned, and informed them that they were actually encamped within one mile of the Harpes, whom he had left preparing their breakfast. The party were soon mounted, and a few minutes ride brought them in sight of the smoke of the camp, where they all dismounted and crept up within one hundred yards of the Harpes: two women, the same that Col. Love had seen near Stegall's, were preparing for a start, the horses were all saddled, and every thing packed up, two men were standing near, whilst a third who appeared to have just finished his breakfast, was moving to join them. The pursuing party had agreed that three should fire and two retain their load for close quarters; Christy, Stegall, and Linsley were to fire—the first chose for his victim the man who had first risen from his meal; Stegall the larger of the other two, and Linsley the remaining one. The deadly tubes were raised, and at the word "fire" from Leper they sent forth their contents in a sheet of fire and flame. "I have given it to him," roared Christy, as his man tumbled over; but not so with his companions, over eagerness or excitement had caused them to miss, and their intended victims sprang into their saddles, rifle in hand, and put spurs to their horses, one going east and the other north. When the pursuing party had regained their horses and mounted they only saw the retreating form of the larger Harpe as he turned a distant hill. Leaving Christy and Linsley in the camp with the women and the wounded, the remaining three gave chase, and on rising the hill spoken of Harpe again was seen. The fugitive rode a good horse, and strained every nerve to escape, for now he knew the stake was life—the forfeit, death. Of the pursuers, Tompkins rode the best horse, and was soon a half mile ahead; Leper followed next, and last came Stegall, burning to wreak his vengeance on the head of one of the murderers of his family. The chase had lasted for near five miles, with very little variation in the position of the parties, save that Tompkins was now within a few hundred yards of Harpe, who in the hurry of escape in climbing a long hill, was driven into a narrow pass, where, on the one side a large tree had blown down, and on the other a cliff prevented his turning either to the right or left. His jaded steed refused to leap the barrier, and no alternative was left but to abandon his horse, surrender, or force his passage back. He chose the latter, cocked his gun, and called out to Tompkins (who by this time had come up) to leave the pass clear or die. Taken by surprise, Tompkins drew back and let him pass within twenty feet of him, the murderer gritting his teeth and his eyes flashing fire as he rode by. Capt. Leper just then came in sight and galloped up, (Harpe by this time having gained two or three hundred yards.) "My God!—Why did you not shoot him, Tompkins?" exclaimed he; "cowardly dastard! miscreant! give me your horse, mine is worn down."—Tompkins dismounted and gave Capt. Leper his horse, without offering any other excuse for his conduct than fear; "for," said he, "had I missed him he would have shot me." Contempt and disgust was depicted upon the countenance of the gallant Leper, as he vaulted into the saddle of the crest fallen Tompkins, and cried, "now for the Harpe's head." The noble beast sprang forward at the word, and such was his speed and bottom, that Leper soon again got sight of Harpe; and now the chase assumed a fearful interest—on the one hand the stout, ferocious, bloody minded Harpe, driven to desperation—and on the other the fearless Leper came on, who knew he could have no help in the approaching contest, but his cause was righteous and he feared not. From time to time the pursued cast anxious glances behind him, and each glance showed his dreaded enemy nearer than the last. Both horses were now very much fatigued, and as they drew near a long hill, clear from under growth and brush, Leper, who now was within 70 yards of Harpe, prepared for a shot. At the foot of the hill he threw himself from his horse, the trained animal stood still, the woods rang with the report of a rifle, but the Harpe did not fall—he rode on—and Leper, unmindful of his discharged gun, mounted and again renewed the pursuit. When within fifty paces of him Harpe cocked and presented his rifle and threatened to shoot. This was only an incentive to Leper, who returned him a yell of defiance. His answer was the click of Harpe's rifle, but no report followed the collision of flint and steel; again did he present and snap. He had lost the priming in the chase. Throwing his now useless weapon away, he drew his tomahawk and prepared for a closer combat. As Leper drew nearer, he saw the blood running down the back and trickling from the shoes of the outlaw. Again did his clear, shrill yell of defiance and triumph send terror to the heart of the pursued, who endeavored to wheel his horse, but in the act a blow from the rifle of Leper hurled the now weakened Harpe from his horse.

The successful pursuer dismounted and after examining the postrate ruffian for hidden weapons, caught the horse which had borne the outlaw so well; and calmly awaited the approach of Tompkins and Stegall, who were within hearing of the crack of his rifle and his last yell. The wounded Harpe complained of thirst, Leper took his shoe from his foot and brought him water from a branch, which ran near; refreshed by the cool drink, Harpe proceeded (at the request of those around him) to unfold the history of his dark career. He and his no less infamous brother, had killed in all no less than twenty-four persons; in addition to the many murders which had been found out, he told them of three methodist preachers whom they had killed on their way to Kentucky, and that they ripped them open, filled the bodies with stones, and sank them in the French Broad River; and that they got only $20 from the three, with their horses and clothes; he also told them where they might find the bones of a boy whom they had murdered on his way to mill, and whose body the afflicted parents had for some time sought in vain.

He then pleaded hard for mercy, and begged to be carried to jail, for in the lowering eye of Stegall he read a fierce determination; but he who had turned a deaf ear to the prayers of so many others, was now doomed to plead in vain. In answer to his frenzied petitions for life, which he had so much abused, Stegall said, "thou shalt live until I load my rifle," even in this business, something of the character of the man shone forth; the powder was first carefully measured, ball and patching examined, and when the load was driven home, the priming was picked into the barrel; and all was ready. Harpe had watched the preparations for his death with intense interest, from time to time his agonising prayer was heard, but none interfered to prevent his death. "'Tis just," murmured even the brave and gallant Leper, as he stepped from before the wounded man, who raising himself on his elbow, endeavored to avoid the ball which was now aimed at his head, by moving about; but in vain, the hand that held the fatal instrument and the eye that glanced along the barrel were firm and determined. Capt. Leper (who had removed but a short distance) felt the warm brains of the murderer splash on his hand, the ball having literally split his head.* The head was then severed from the body and being but in a bag, the party returned to the camp; Christy met them, and informed them that the man whom he had shot was not a companion of the Harpes, but an innocent person who had been out hunting his horses, and had by chance stopped at the camp; the women corroborated this and further informed them that the Harpes intended killing Smith before they left the camp, and but for their attack would no doubt have fulfilled their intention. Much to the joy of Christy, the wound proved not to be mortal, he had only shot him through the thigh; he was removed to his own house. The women, together with the plunder and the head of the Big Harpe, were taken down to Henderson county; the head was proven to be that of Harpe (for which $500 had been offered by the Governor) and was then placed upon a stake at the forks of the road, near Highland Licks in Henderson county, Kentucky, which has ever since been called the Harpes' Head Road, and a post office near that place, bore the same name.

There being no jail in Henderson county, the women were taken up to Logan county and put in prison, their father, a Mr. Rice (I believe) from East Tennessee, came after them; they plead that they were forced to stay with the Harpes, and were now glad to get clear of them. As no positive proof could be brought against them, they were finally liberated and returned home with their father. After the death of his brother, nothing was heard of the little Harpe which might be relied upon, it was said, however, that he was executed at Natchez, Mississippi, and was the person who shot and beheaded the celebrated robber and pirate, Mason, for the reward ($5000) which was offered for his head; but when he brought his *bloody* trophy in, to receive the reward, he was recognised to have been the companion and aider of the owner of that head in some of his most infamous bloody actions.

Old Kentuck.

* The place where this scene was acted, is in Muhlenburg county, on the east side of Pond River, and about 10 miles from Greenville the county seat. Some of his bones may be found there to this day.

Twenty five years ago the "Prophet" Joseph Smith organized the Mormon Church with six members. At the present time the Church in Utah territory contains three presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty-six "seventies," seven hundred and fifteen high priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hundred and seventy-one teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry but not yet ordained, and four hundred and eighty-nine missionaries abroad. During the six months ending with the beginning of April last, nine hundred and sixty-five children were born in the territory of Utah, two hundred and seventy-eight persons died, four hundred and seventy-nine were baptized in the Mormon faith, and eighty-six were excommunicated from the church.

A letter from Utah gives a deplorable account of Mormondom. There is said to be not only discontent and dissension amongst the Saints, but the whole Territory is threatened by famine. In the Southern settlements the whole of the wheat crop, which had looked so promising, has been devoured by grasshoppers; and toward the North the same result is apprehended. These insects are gushing out of the earth by shoals, and it required only a little warm weather to hasten their growth, and to ensure the entire destruction of the crop.

New Orleans Doomed.—The Memphis Eagle predicts that twenty-five years from this time grass will be growing in the streets of New Orleans, and the completed railway system of the South will have transferred the mouths of the Mississippi to Savannah and Charleston. It says that the dangerous navigation of the Gulf must and will be avoided.

Mr. B. B. French, who, it was reported a few weeks ago, had been removed from the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, on account of Know Nothingism, has published a card in the *Intelligencer*, denying that he was removed by Mr. Pierce. He says he voluntarily resigned, against the wishes of the President, who at first declined to accept his resignation.

Horned Negro.—It appears from the Caddo Gazette, that the people of Shreveport are to have an exhibition on the 4th instant, a horned negro, which they have raised in that region. The owner says, "he is eighteen years old, and about a month and a half ago had a pair of horns to make their appearance on the front part of his head, precisely in appearance like those of a young deer; they are now full six inches long, well covered with velvet, and on one of them are two spikes making their appearance, and are still growing very fast."

Beauty of Jewesses.—Chateaubriand gives a fanciful but agreeable reason for the fact that Jewish women are so much handsomer than the males of their nation:

'Jewesses,' he says, 'have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the Son of God, scourged Him, crowned Him with thorns, and subjected Him to infamy and agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Savior, and assisted and soothed Him under affliction.

A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner annointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother Lazarus. He cureth Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompained him to Calvary, brought him balm and spices; and weeping, sought him in the sepulchre. 'Woman, why weepest thou?' His first appearance after the resurrection was to Mary Magdelena. He said to her, "Mary." At the sound of his voice, Mary Magdalena's eyes were opened, and she answered 'Master.' The reflection of some beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewess.'

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 16, 1855.

☞The communication from D. C. will appear next week.

☞We invite particular attention to the article in to day's paper entitled "The Great Route to the South; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Rail Road." It will be found highly interesting and instructive.

☞See advertisement of City Hotel, Columbia, S. C. Messrs. Hardy & Bryant are prepared to render comfortable all who call upon them.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The result of the late election in this State is as follows:

In the First District the candidates were Hon. H. M. Shaw, Democrat, and Col. R. T. Paine, K. N. Paine elected by about 339 majority.

In the Second District the candidates were Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, and Thomas J. Latham, Esq., K. N. Mr. Ruffin re-elected by about three thousand majority.

In the Third District the candidates were Hon. Warren Winslow, Democrat, and David Reid, Esq., K. N. Mr. Winslow is elected by between fifteen hundred and two thousand majority.

In the Fourth District L. O'B. Branch, Esq. Democrat, is elected over James B. Shepard, Esq., K. N., by two thousand five hundred and seventy one majority.

In the Fifth District Edwin G. Reade, Esq., K. N., is elected over Hon. John Kerr, Anti-K. N. Whig, by about two thousand majority.

In the Sixth District Hon. R. C. Puryear, K. N., is elected over A. M. Scales, Esq., Democrat, by a small majority.

In the Seventh District Hon. Burton Craige, Democrat, is re-elected over S. N. Stowe, Esq. K. N., by about three thousand majority.

In the Eighth District Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, Anti-K. N. Independent, re-elected over L. B. Carmichael, Esq., K. N. Whig, by fourteen hundred and ninety five majority.

The aggregate popular vote of the State against Know Nothingism is between Eight and Ten Thousand! Thus emphatically have the people condemned it.

TENNESSEE.

We were premature last week in expressing the opinion that Gentry, K. N., was elected Governor of Tennessee. Johnston, the Democratic candidate, is elected by a majority of two thousand.

In the First Congressional District Watkins is elected over Taylor. Both K. Nothing Whigs. In the Second District, Sneed, K. N., is elected. In the Third, Hon. Saml. A. Smith, Democrat, is re-elected.

It is thought that when the result is accurately ascertained it will be found the Democracy have made considerable gains.

KENTUCKY.

The partial returns received indicate the triumph of Know Nothingism in Kentucky. If so, she will stand alone among her Southern sisters—the only one so insane as to endorse the new fangled political humbug. The election was attended in the city of Louisville with scenes of the most revolting character. A riot between the Know Nothings and the Irish, resulted in the death of some twenty persons,—some shot, some hanged, some stabbed, some burnt, some clubbed to death. Cannon were freely used, and many houses were sacked and burnt, and outrages of every description, too sickening to describe, perpetrated. To what are we tending, and who can foresee the result of such a state of things!

ALABAMA.

The Democracy have gloriously triumphed in Alabama. Winston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected over Shortridge, Know Nothing, by about five thousand majority.

"POLITICAL GAMBLING."—The Boston Times says that Mr. Ten Eyck, of Louisiana, who always means what he says, has offered in the city of New York, to bet $50,000 that Gen. Pierce will obtain twenty States, and $50,000 more that he will be elected President at the next election, if nominated by the Democracy.

☞During the week ending with the 7th instant, there were 336 deaths in New Orleans, of which number 220 were of Yellow Fever.

HARD HIT.

Mr. James B. Shephard, a renegade Democrat and the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District at the late election, boasted in his public speeches that he "made Holden of the Standard what he is." Holden, in reply, indignantly denies the assumption, and adds—"*We* tried for a number of years to *make* Mr. Shephard, but failed in the effort, on account of his lack of industry and common sense."

☞The "Hokeville Express," published in Lincoln county, has given up the ghost, for want of patronage. It was neutral in politics.

☞The battle is fought and the victory won—the weather intensely hot—we inclined to be in a good humor, and very much disinclined to writing Editorials. O that our contemporaries would cease snapping at us, until the dog days pass by!

The ritual of the Know Nothing order in Kentucky has been changed so as not to disqualify a man from becoming a member who has a Catholic wife.—*Baltimore American.*

In Louisiana the ritual is so far modified as to permit Mrs. Derbigny's Catholic husband to run as the Know Nothing candidate for governor in that State.

☞Gareche's powder mills and drying house, near Wilmington, Delaware, exploded a few days since. Four persons were killed immediately, and seven wounded.

☞The transactions in Land Warrants are very large in all quarters at this time.—Full four thousand acres per day are sold on the average in Wall street, N. Y., which are remitted for in gold coin from the West, and being on account of old soldiers, finds its way into immediate circulation. The price varies from $1 10 to $1 11 1-2, buyer's price, to $1 12 1-2, selling price among the brokers.

☞Gen. Quitman has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of Mississippi, and accepts on the condition that he shall be understood to advocate the following policy of government, viz: Resistance to all legislation directly or indirectly hostile to the institution of Slavery, which he rightly considers "a natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races when in contact;" the acquisition of Cuba as the only means of preserving Slavery in that Island, and ultimately in the United States; and the encouragement by all proper means by the government of the diffusion of American Republican principles in the gradual absorption of Mexican and other territories South. He is also of the opinion that no national organization will help the South, and consequently that she must help herself. Gen. Quitman was nominated by acclamation.

☞The Columbus (Ohio) Journal relates witnessing some singular experiments, by which mercury had been extracted from the body of a sick man, in the form of quicksilver, by placing him in an electric bath. He had, while suffering from chronic rheumatism, taken large quantities of mercury, in the shape of calomel and blue pills, from the effects of which he had lost the use of his limbs.

If some chemist would invent a process by which *common* silver could be extracted from creditors, the discovery would work a great revolution in business, and promote the especial welfare of printers and publishers.

☞The Yellow Fever is increasing at Portsmouth, Va., and the place is nearly deserted by the frightened citizens.

☞The Cholera has made its appearance at Louisville, Rome, and Nicholasville, Kentucky. Some deaths have occurred at each place. It seems to be gradually extending through the northwest.

☞During July there were 503 deaths in Cincinnati—of cholera 86, consumption 40, summer complaint 66, cause not reported 112.

☞Joshua Evans, of Virginia, has received intelligence that an estate of $1,800,000 has been left in Wales, and that he was one of the three heirs to it. The sum may reach $2,500,000.

☞A house and lot was sold recently in the city of Chicago, Illinois, for $92,000, being, it is said, exactly $1,000 per foot.

☞Dr. Turnipseed, of Tennessee, who entered the medical staff of the Russian army in the Crimea, little more than a year ago, with the understanding that he was to continue there until the conclusion of the war, has procured his discharge and is about to return home on account of ill health. In accepting the resignation of Dr. T., the Emperor conferred upon him the order of St. Ann, in consideration of his valuable services, and, as a token of his personal regard, presented him 700 silver roubles.

☞A nest of counterfeiters was broken up in Chattanooga, Tenn., a short time since, and the ringleaders arrested.

Judge Totten has resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench of Tennessee.

☞We have no disposition to bandy epithets with the Asheville Spectator. We are quite willing to leave that print in the peaceful enjoyment of its monopoly of choice and elegant phrases, culled from the London fish market vocabulary. That paper of last Saturday, in its usually refined and gentlemanly manner, characterized some of our statements in regard to the manner in which the election was conducted in this county, as falsehood. Having no respect for the opinions of that print, and no confidence in any of its statments, it is not to be presumed that we are seriously annoyed by its abuse. However, lest some one less familiar with its tactics should be deceived by its statements, we will remark, that all the judges at three important precincts were Know Nothings, and for aught we know this may have been the case at other precincts. If there was no party advantage in this arrangement, why was it made? Will it be said that it was accidental, or that no anti-Know Nothing could be found qualified for the duty? The first supposition is barely possible—the latter preposterous. Our statement that men were suffered to remain at home and send sealed ballots to the polls; and that school boys were allowed to vote at one box, is known to be true by scores of citizens. It has been the subject of much conversation here, and we have no doubt the "senior" Editor of the Spectator, who wrote the article under consideration, has himself heard it, and believes it. As to our charge that money was freely used, is there a Know Nothing in the county, outside the Spectator office, who will contradict it?—We do not believe there is.

The "senior" Editor seems very desirous to impress upon the minds of the County Court and the judges the idea that we have grossly wronged them. We would be justified in simply stating that those who do business for the public are responsible to that public for the manner in which they discharge their duties, and that we, as a public journalist, have a right to comment freely upon their public acts. And further, if we believed there was one among the gentlemen to whom this low and contemptible effort to engender personal prejudice against us is addressed, with so little sense and principle as to be influenced in this matter by the aforesaid "senior" Editor, then we should have no explanations to make, but leave the matter where it now stands. But we will say that we intended to convey the impression that the Court ought to have selected one judge from each party at the different boxes. This would not only have been a fair division, but would have tended greatly to keep down angry feeling and party bitterness, as well as have lessened the chances of illegal voting. Such an arrangement must strike the most obtuse mind as highly proper, particularly in seasons of great excitement. That the Court failed to do this, although the evil consequences followed, does not necessarily argue corruption on their part, nor did we so charge. As to the judges, so far as we know them, we have confidence in their *intention* to do right; and yet we boldly declare that some of their decisions were contrary to law and precedent, and that in some cases they were imposed on. It is no slander to say they are only mortal like other men, liable to error, to prejudice, and to passion. In this matter we have only done what we conceived to be our duty, and this we shall continue to do, at all hazzards and to the last extremity.

As the "senior" Editor of the Spectator seems anxious for our punishment for having given our views upon this subject, he can, if he chooses, just consider himself as standing in the shoes of those whom he says we have wronged, and proceed to inflict any chastisement upon us which he thinks proper.

It is a little amusing to witness the fierce manner in which we are assailed, while other gentlemen, differently situated, are given "sea room" in abundance. For example—in the course of the Spectator's scurrilous and abusive article against us, the "senior" states that Mr. Clingman in returning thanks to the people denounced the Spectator for its calumnies and falsehoods during the canvass, &c. The "senior" says he was not present, but he heard of it. This is quite likely, for there were more than five hundred persons present, and the emphatic applause and shouts with which the castigation was welcomed, no doubt carried it to the said "senior's" ears. In order that he may have the remark in a permanent shape before him for future reflection and digestion, we will tell him exactly what Mr. Clingman did say. After denouncing in strong terms the falsehoods which had been circulated against him, he said—"And the *meanest*, *dirtiest*, and *basest lie* of all that I have heard of, appeared in the Editorial columns of the Spectator. It was so gross and so base a falsehood that no one could suppose that either of the Editors believed it when published." Mr. C. added that he was responsible for the declaration to any one who might be aggrieved thereby. Passing by all this, the said "senior," acting in accordance with all his previous conduct towards us, has the meanness to give vent to his rage and malice in abusing us!

☞Judge Moore, of Lowndes county, Alabama, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Kansas, in the place of Rush Elmore, removed on the charge of being engaged in land speculations.

Thermometer at 100. W-h-e-w!

FOR THE NEWS.

MR. EDITOR:—In the "Spectator" of the 28th July, we find an article headed, "Forgery—who did it?" followed by a flaming card from Henry Davis, denying the authenticity of one to which was signed his and seven other gentlemen's names from this county, washing their hands of Know Nothingism. My object in this communication is to defend myself before the public and expose the course pursued by Mr. Davis. To do this, compare the *truth* contained in the following certificates, and the card as published by Mr. Davis.

—

We the undersigned certify that we were in Mr. Henry Davis' room at John B. Allison's, and heard him authorize Mr. A. W. Tritt to sign his name to a withdrawal card from the Know Nothings, published in the "Asheville News" on the 5th July.

W. ZACHARY.
JAMES RABY.

—

The undersigned certifies that he had a conversation with Mr. Henry Davis, relative to his withdrawal card, and about his sending another to be published in the "Spectator," denying that he had either withdrawn from the Know Nothings, or directly or indirectly authorized any person to sign his name to the card that was published in the "Asheville News" on the 5th July. He (Henry Davis) stated to me that he authorized Mr. A. W. Tritt to sign his name to a withdrawal card and requested me to say to Mr. Tritt that if he intended to reply to his card which would be out shortly, that he must not be too hard with him.

JOHN B. ALLISON.

—

Now, Mr. Editor, what can be more conclusive than that Mr. Davis was once a Know Nothing, took the obligation, as he himself acknowledges in his card, withdrew, and authorized me to sign his name? I shall not be *hard* with the *gentleman*, as he seems to be very anxious about it, from his conversation with Mr. Allison, but will just ask him to remember the conversation that we had about "*trouting*" in the presence of Messrs. Zachary and Raby, the latter of whom signed the withdrawal card in connection with myself and others, and his request for me to sign his name, and that he stated that "*no man could be a Know Nothing and a Christian at the same time, and for that reason and others he was out.*" Remember, Mr. Davis, inasmuch as you say you was not *wheedled in* so you was not *wheedled out.*—Look around Mr. Davis, take the "sober, second thought," and see where you stand—if your conduct will justify you to remain in company with *genuine Americans.*

A word more to the Editor of that *contemptible, low flung sheet*—the "Spectator," and I am done. Hereafter when you publish cards of the character of Mr. Davis', do it at the proper time—never hold back, and then publish just on the eve of an election, and that too under the flaming editorial of "Forgery—who did it?" when you know that it cannot be answered until the election is either lost or won. I am proud to inform you after all your *buzz* that we have come off more than conquerers. Little Jackson has rejected your oath-bound teachings by a majority for Clingman of 329 independent freemen.

By the way I will say to you that Mr. William Bryson lives in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., withdrew and signed the withdrawal card that was published at Webster, Jackson county, N. C. But what does that signify to you? Does it prove that he is a Know Nothing? If so I cannot comprehend your logic. Let us hear from you again Mr. Henry Davis & Co.

A. W. TRITT.

Webster, Jackson co., N. C., Aug. 5, '55.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN YANCEY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Yancey county, held in Burnsville on the 11th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said county in the Railroad Convention to be held in Morganton on the 16th instant, Isaac M. Broyles Esq., was called to the Chair, and John B. Woodfin appointed to act as Secretary. David Coleman, Esq., was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in some very appropriate remarks, enforcing the great importance of every county aiding to the utmost of their ability in accomplishing the great Internal Improvement scheme set on foot by the people of North Carolina. Whereupon the following Resolutions were offered by John B. Woodfin, and after some remarks by him they were read and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That whereas, at the late session of the General Assembly, a charter was granted for constructing a Railroad to Jonesboro', in Tennessee, and whereas a call has been made for a Convention of the friends of said contemplated Road, to assemble in Morganton, N. C. on the 16th instant; Therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Yancey county feel a deep interest in the success of this important enterprise, and will to the extent of their means and ability aid in its accomplishment.

Resolved, That to this end, and for the purpose of co operating with the citizens of other sections possessing a like interest, the Chairman of this meeting is requested to appoint twenty delegates to represent Yancey county in the proposed Morganton Convention. Under this resolution the chairman made the following appointment, viz: David Coleman, Esq., John B. Woodfin, M. P. Penland, J. Steward, J. G. Parrott, Dr. G. W. Jobe, Col. J. W. McElroy, J. C. Baily, S. D. Byrd, R. Don Wilson, Esq., Alex. Wiseman, Gen. A. D. Childs, J. A. Pearson, J. O. Griffith, J. Wiseman, Rev. T. P. Thomas, J. S. Gibson, Esq., N. Young, G. B. Silver, and Z. Young. On motion the name of the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to each of the Asheville papers with a request that they publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC M. BROYLES, *Ch'n.*
JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

Homony, Buncombe, Aug. 9.

Mr. Editor: Please say I am off from the Know Nothing party.

JOHN JONES.

A flax cotton manufactory is in operation in New Jersey.

[From the Cincinnati Railroad Record.]

The great Route to The South—Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad.

Our readers have been informed from time to time of the various plans and efforts made in the South, to unite the Valley of the Ohio with the Southern Sea-board. In 1836, when the first great plan was laid for the Cincinnati and Charleston R. R., the whole distance from Sandusky Bay to Charleston *was yet to be accomplished.*

The entire distance was composed as follows:

Sandusky to Dayton	156 miles.
Dayton to Cincinnati	60 "
Cincinnati to Lexington *via* Paris	96 "
Lexington to Cumberland Gap *via* Richmond.	128 "
Cumberland Gap to Asheville N. C.	133 "
Asheville to Columbia, S. C.	160 "
Columbia to Charleston	130 "
Aggregate	863 "
From Cincinnati to Charleston	647 "

The entire route embraced, as it is seen above, *five different States*, and the distances in each State was as follows:

In Ohio	216 miles,
In Kentucky	224 "
In Tennessee	100 "
In N. Carolina	73 "
In S. Carolina	250 "

Of this, the following portion is finished viz:—

In Ohio.	216 miles,
In Kentucky	96 "
In S. Carolina	225 "
	537 "

There remains to be finished:

In Kentucky	128 miles.
In Tennessee	100 "
In N. Carolina	73 "
In S. Carolina	25 "

It appears, then, that as between the Lakes and Charleston, both the Northern and the Southern portions are finished; but it is the *middle district* which has failed.

Under these circumstances, the recent movement of the *Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Co.*, whose proceedings we published in the last number of the *Record*, becomes of great importance.

The route selected by that Company is the shortest between Cincinnati and Charleston except the Robbers Gap route, which is said to vary only ten miles. At any rate, it will be a great advantage to have a railroad which shall connect N. Carolina also with Cincinnati, and this route will afford this, by way of Asheville, and the North Carolina Central.—Asheville is very nearly on the straight line from Cincinnati to Charleston, and the air line distance is just five hundred miles. The following distances proposed by the Cumberland Gap Co., considering the mountainous nature of a large part of the route, are no unreasonable departure from a straight line viz:

Cincinnati to Paris	78 miles.
Paris to Lexington.	18 "
Lexington to Richmond.	26 "
Richmond to Cumberland Gap.	102 "
Cumberland Gap to Paint Rock	90 "
Paint Rock to Asheville	49 "
Asheville to Spartanburg	65 "
Spartanburg to Columbia	95 "
Columbia to Charleston	130 "
Total.	647

Of this 321 miles, viz: from Cincinnati to Lexington, and from Spartanburg to Charleston, are already constructed.

Ten miles of the above distance may be saved by making the route from Paris (instead of Lexington) to Richmond. The entire running distance from Cincinnati to Charleston, on this route, need not exceed 630 miles and may be *run in twenty-four hours*, passing in that time the Cumberland Mountains, the Alleghanies, the Blue Ridge, and seven great rivers viz: the Kentucky, the Cumberland, Powell, Clinch, the Holston, the French Broad, and the Congaree! When this is done, as in a short time it will be done, it will be the greatest railway feat, which can be accomplished this side the Rocky Mountains.

The ease with which this work can be accomplished, is surprising. Captain Owen, the Engineer of the Cumberland Gap Road, reports that he has confined himself to an extreme grade of sixty-eight feet, and, a minimum curvature of one thousand feet. With these the whole route can be accomplished by the aid of one tunnel 2,500 feet in length at the Notchee Gap of Clinch mountain, a little distance from Rutledge, Tenn. The great Walden Ridge of the Cumberland Mountains is passed by a natural Gap. Making the shortest combination possible through Tennessee.

Capt Owen thinks the distance will not exceed 90 1-2 miles, and the whole cost be about $2,400,000. Of this sum, the State of Tennessee has appropriated for iron, and for bridges over Holston and Clinch rivers, about $1,100,000. Allowing for some enterprise and credit in the people along the line, it will be hard if the Tennessee part of the road cannot be made.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in June, the line was adopted from the Cumberland Gap to Tazewell, the Notchee Gap, Beans Station, Morristown to Paint Rock, near the North Carolina Line. The Board also directed thirty miles of road to be put under contract, adjacent to the intersection of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

The completion of this road will accomplish for Cincinnati *two very important objects*, a continuous railroad into North Carolina, and a very good Railway connection with Norfolk, Virginia, and with the whole intermediate Valley, and in both sections of country, there will arise an immediate trade with the Valley of the Ohio, which does not now exist.

It must be recollected that the State of North Carolina has granted aid to the amount of *two-thirds the whole cost* to the North Carolina Central Railroad, thus making the construction of that work entirely certain. The N. C. Central Road has been extended to Asheville, where it will intersect the Cincinnati and Cumberland Gap Road. By this route the distance from Cincinnati to Raleigh (N. C.) will be as follows:

Cincinnati to Lexington	96 miles.
Lexington to Cumberland Gap	128 "
Cumberland Gap to Asheville	133 "
Asheville to Morganton	60 "
Morganton to Raleigh	184 "
Total.	601 "
Cincinnati to Morganton	417 "

At Asheville and Morganton the trade of Western N. Carolina in all manufactured articles and western produce *may be commanded for Cincinnati.* There is no northern city so near that section of country as Cincinnati, and no city of the South which can supply many of the articles of trade required.

By the same route complete access will be had to the entire Valley of Virginia, and to the city of Norfolk. Thus:

Cincinnati to Cumberland Gap	224 miles.
Cumberland Gap to Morristown	60 "
Morristown to Lynchburg	294 "
Lynchburg to Norfolk	199 "
Aggregate	777 "

The distance can be run in thirty-six hours, and is the shortest route that can be formed between Cincinnati and Norfolk, till a direct railway route can be obtained.

The general consequences of the construction of the Cumberland Gap road, would be to Cincinnati the completion of *three* immense railway lines, between Cincinnati and the three greatest southern States, viz:

Cincinnati to Charleston	647 miles,
Cincinnati to Raleigh	601 "
Cincinnati to Norfolk	777 "

Except the first, these are, indeed, not the most direct lines possible; but they are very far the best *practicable* ones, for to connect Cincinnati with Norfolk, or Raleigh, by straight line railroads would cost four times as much as any common railways, and is a thing not likely to be done.

We know of no railway line in America of as much direct importance, as one which will connect Cincinnati with the Southern System of Railways. It will create more new commerce, than now exists in Kentucky and Tennessee, and will be fraught with great and numerous benefits.

The Wheeler Slave Case.

The decision of Judge Kane, recently delivered in the Wheeler case, has met with very general acquiescence. Passmore Williamson, who made himself so prominent in the abduction of the servants of our Minister to Nicaragua, has been committed to jail, "without bail or mainprize," for contempt of court, leaving the question of perjury, with which he stands charged, to the subsequent action of a grand jury.

Judge Kane has promptly and ably met the issue, in the shape it was presented to him, and although the main points in the case are yet to come up for adjudication, he has seized the occasion to lay down certain propositions relating to slave property "in transitu," which cannot fail to place a salutary restraint upon future attempts of a similar character. "Waiving the inquiry," says Judge Kane, "whether the persons abducted were, or were not, legally slaves, or whether they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the U. States—a point upon which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have to say:

1. That I know of no statute, either of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, the only other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or anything whatsoever, without claim of property, unless in aid of legal process.

2. That I know of no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania.

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognized as valid in a Court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philanthropy to assert that, because men had become free, they might therefore be forcibly abducted.

The Washington Union, in a preface to the above propositions, remarks that "it was long ago held by the supreme court of Pennsylvania that the slave did not become emancipated by the mere transit or even temporary sojourn of the master in Pennsylvania. It could not be otherwise; for, if it were, then that clause of the constitution by which the States stipulate each to the other that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," would be a mockery and a snare. The State of New York has no more constitutional power to pass a law in such a case, dissolving the legal tie of master and servant, as against a citizen of Virginia or North Carolina, than it would have to pass a law to dissolve the bonds of matrimony, as against husband and wife in transit through New York.

POWERFUL STYLE OF WRITING.—Some Yankee editor from away Down East, being on a summer jaunt through the West is writing home accounts of the country, to enlighten the good people of Massachusetts. Witness the following explosion of concentrated bile:

"Erie, Pennsylvania, is a God-forsaken looking place, the men looking like bull dogs and the women like furies. The boys and girls are a ragged, dirty and saucy set, and run in the streets with the pigs and geese.—Cleveland is dirtier, and more filled up with foreigners than I had expected to find it.—Business appears to be overdone, and the place is cursed with a superfluity of lawyers and doctors. The lower part of Toledo is filled up with low Dutch beer shops and hogs—and every man you meet looks as if he had been pickled in lager beer, then smoked for bacon. Chicago is the hottest place I have been in this year."

HOW FOOLISH!—A merchant of this city, upon whose words we rely with the utmost confidence, assures us that there are over two hundred thousand dollars expended in this city every year for imported French needle work.

Just think of it; two hundred thousand dollars sent out of the country by one community of twenty-five thousand people, for the simple article of embroidery alone. What a commentary is this upon the indolence, fool-hardiness and reckless extravagance of American women.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

Attack by Cattle Upon a Red Wagon.

Extract from one of Col. Claiborne's letters from the pine woods of Mississippi, published in the New Orleans Delta:

"I set out for Augusta, bowling merrily along in a blood red buggy. The road is beautiful, roofed over with trees and vines, and the air fragrant with the breath of flowers. There was only one drawback—the myriads of flies, of every species, that swarmed around, and ravenously cupped the blood from the ears, neck and flanks of my horse. It is what is appropriately termed here 'fly time'—that is to say, the period when this numerous family of scourges have it all their own way, and neither man nor beast can venture into the woods with impunity. Now the cattle from a thousand hills, and even the wild deer, seek the abodes of men, and huddle around some smoking pine, or stand in some open field to escape their periodical tormentors. On a sudden curve of the road, I found myself in one of these 'stamping grounds,' and a simultaneous roar from five hundred infuriated animals gave notice of my danger. It is well known that the Spanish matadores provoke the wounded bulls of the arena by flaunting the moleta or blood red flag before them. It was the color of my equipage that excited this bellowing herd.—They snuffed the air, planted their heads near the ground, tore up the earth with their hoofs and horns, and glared at me with savage eyes. The fierce phalanx blocked the road, and the part of discretion was to retreat.—The moment I wheeled the pursuit commenced. A cloud of dust enveloped them, and their trampling feet was like the roll of thunder. My horse dashed forward, frantic with terror, and on they plunged, on every side crushing down everything in their course, goring and tumbling over each other, filling the woods with their dreadful cries, and gathering nearer and nearer in the dreadful chase.

The contest now became desperate. In five minutes we should have been overturned and trampled to death; but at this juncture I threw out my overcoat, and, with an awful clamor, they paused to fight over it, and tear it into shreds. Driving at full speed, I tossed out a cushion; the infuriated devils trampled it into atoms, and came rushing one, their horns clashing against the buggy, and ripping up the ribs of my horse. At this fearful moment we were providentially saved. A monstrous oak, with a forked top, had fallen near the road, and into this I plunged my horse breast high, and he was safe, the back of the buggy being then the only assailable point. At this the whole column made a dash, but I met the foremost with six discharges from a revolver; two bottles of Sewell Taylor's best were shivered in their faces; next, a cold turkey, and finally a bottle of Scotch snuff—the last shot in the locker.—This did the business. Such a sneezing and bellowing was never heard before; and the one that got it put out with the whole troop at his heels, circling round, scenting the blood that had been spilled, and shaking the earth with their thundering tramp. I was now fairly in for it, and made up my mind to remain until sunset, when they would disperse, as in "fly time" cattle graze at night. I was relieved, however, by the approach of some cattle drivers, who, galloping up on shaggy but muscular horses, and with whips twenty feet long, which they manage with surprising dexterity, soon drove the herd to their "cow pens," for the purpose of marking and branding. This is done every year in "fly time." The cattle ranging, scattered thirty miles round, are now easily found, collected at their stamping grounds, and are driven to a common pen or pound, where the respective owners assemble and put their marks and brands on the increase of the season. Thus this Egyptain plague is turned to a useful purpose."

Important from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.

The San Antonio Ledger has advices of the organization of military in Texas to aid the Mexican revolutionists. The first part of the expedition arrived at Leona River, on July 1st, and large numbers were hourly crossing the river. Capt. Henry, late of the Texan Volunteers, is commander, and has issued addresses to the people of Texas and Mexico.—The first says his object is to establis a republic in Mexico, and ultimately bring it under the protection of the United States, while the address to the Mexicans declares that he wishes them to govern themselves.

Gen. Houston has declared himself in favor of the Know Nothings.

CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic Church gained a footing, now contains eight hundred and seven Protestant Churches, and only sixty-five Catholic congregations. In Florida the Catholics early made settlement. Now there are one hundred and seventy Protestant and only five Catholic Churches!—Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who now have fifty-five churches, in the State, while the Protestants have two hundred and forty-seven congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect in point of time; they now have thirteen churches, but the Protestants report three hundred and seven societies in the State. The numbers of Episcopal, Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches are nearly the same throughout the country, but each of the three denominations have about one-eleventh of the number of the Methodists, scarcely one-eighth that of the Baptists, and not one-fourth that of the Presbyterians. The entire Protestant population of the country compared with that of the Catholic is about as twelve to one.—*Boston Transcript.*

A RARE NATIONAL CURIOSITY.—An alligator, fresh from the bayous of Louisiana, one of the largest of his species, is on exhibition at Louisville, Kentucky. By naturalists, it has been pronounced over two hundred years of age, and is regarded as one of the most tremendous specimens of his race ever taken.

A FEMALE FOOT RACE.—Three splendid prizes, the least of which is $25 in gold will be offered to the ladies of Seneca county, Ohio, at the next annual fair, October, 1855, for the swiftest running at foot race. Bloomer dresses are not proscribed.

Some slandering old bachelor says it is much joy when you first get married, but it is more jawy after a year or so.

DIED,

In this place, on Thursday evening last, MARY LAVINIA, eldest daughter of Dr. J. D. and Mrs. A. L. Boyd. Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record the death of one so beloved, so esteemed. Seldom knew we one who more faithfully performed her various duties. A devoted daughter, a tender sister, a faithful friend. To the fulfilment of her higher duties as a christian woman, we would pay our warmest tribute. Less than one short year since she came forward to receive the sacrament of baptism from the hands of her pastor, and to renew in the solemn rite of confirmation, at the hands of her Bishop, the vows then made. Earnestly did she go forward to partake of these sacred symbols of the death and passion of our blessed Savior; sweetly did her young voice chant forth his praise. That voice is silent now—no more to be heard in the holy temple;—silent on earth, but prepared, we truly believe, to carry on those hymns of praise in honor of the Lamb, where "God shall wipe away all tears from her eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

"She is not dead, but sleepeth,"
Now check each falling tear!
For know the Savior keepeth
Her whom thy soul held dear.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth,"
Forever freed from pain;
She, for whom thou now weepeth,
Will wake to life again.

To life, ah! far more glorious
Than aught we dream of here,
When HE, o'er death victorious,
Reigns e'er in that bright sphere.

Oh! would'st thou call thy dead
To earth's dark scenes again?
Would'st thou have her here to share
thy dread
Of sin, and toil, and pain?

Ah no! though filled with sorrow
For one thou loved'st so well,
Thou'lt think upon that morrow,
When thou with her shalt dwell.

When by the Savior bidden,
Thou'lt break the chains of night,
And glorious scenes, long hidden,
Will burst upon thy sight.

D.

Asheville, August 11th.

In this town, on Saturday the 11th inst., of Chronic Diahrea, ROBERT ESPY, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Z. B. Vance—aged one year and thirteen days.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16 1855. 6t.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting held at Mount Zion Camp Ground, about 13 miles north of Asheville, in Buncombe county, commencing Friday before the second Sabbath in September next. The Preaching brethren East of the Blue Ridge, of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Carolina District, are cordially invited to come over and help us. Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the M. P. Church of Buncombe circuit.

P. W. EDWARDS, *Sec.*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises

On the 27th of September

next, all that valuable body of

LAND,

Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about

2000 Acres,

Of the finest land in Western Carolina.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

M. P. PENLAND,
C. & M. E. for Yancey County.

August 9, 1855. tds

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.
311—6t.

August 9, 1855.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.

june28tf THOS. HART.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

Look at This.

The Local Preachers, belonging to the "Local Preachers' Association" of Reems Creek circuit, will please remember that the first anniversary of said society will be held at Big Ivy meeting house, commencing on the Friday night immediately preceding the 3d Sabbath in August, proximo. It is hoped all the members will be present, and that "the meeting may be a profitable one to us all.

J. A. REAGAN, *Sec'y.*

July 10th, 1855.

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summer Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.
vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.

July 5, 6t.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

B. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmemnt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Neosho, by Grand Falls, to Crawford Seminary.
From Neosho to Rutledge.
From Nevada to Lindley.
From New Madrid to Hickman's Bend, Ark., by Point Pleasant, Solitude, Gayoso, and Cottonwood.
From New Madrid, to Hickman, Ky.
From Oceola, by Roscoe, St. Helen, Coplinger's Mills, Fremont, White Hare, Horse creek, and Coon creek, to Carthage.
From Oceola, by Chalk Level, Monagaw, Papinsville, and Little Osage, to Fort Scott.
From Oceola to Harrisonville.
From Oceola, by Jenkin's Bridge, Quincy, and Bledsoe, to Hermitage.
From Osage, by Cherry Valley, Short Bend, Montauk, Devall, and Licking, to Ellsworth.
From Ohio city, by Baldwinsville and Hopewell, to Columbus.
From Ohio city to Cairo, Ill.
From Owensville to Mount Carmel, Ill.
From Palmyra, by Brookville, Philadelphia, West Springfield, Newark, Bee Ridge, Edina, and Sand Hill, to Memphis.
From Palmyra, by Warren, Oakdale, Shelbyville, Hagar's Grove, and Ten Mile, to Bloomington.
From Palmyra to Marion city.
From Paris, by Woodlawn, Woodville, Williamsonville, Bloomington, East Fork, and Newburg, to Kirksville.
From Paris to Florida.
From Paris, by Greenwood, Walkersville, Shelbyville, and Bethel, to Newark.
From Papinsville, by Little Osage, Dry Wood, and Lamar, to Carthage.
From Papinsville, by Eton and White Hare, to Greenfield.
From Perryville, by Port Perry, to Chester.
From Pinckney, by Loutre Island and Big Spring, to Danville.
From Plattsburg, by Castile, Boyer's Settlement, and Rochester, to Savannah.
From Prairieville, by Paynesville, to Clarksville.
From Princeton, by Bethany, to Gentry court house.
From Princeton, by Middlebury, Trenton, and Grassy creek, to Chillicothe.
From Port William, by S. W. Evan's Store, Grubville, and Rucker's Store, to Rich Woods.
From Quincy, by Humansville, and S. Mustain and Son's Store, to Fremont.
From Richmond, by Mellville, to Finney's Grove.
From Richmond, by Knoxville and Kingston, to Gallatin.
From Savannah, by Hale's Point, Littsville, and Reindeer, to Maryville.
From Richmond, by Union Meeting House and McClain's Mills, to Marquam's Store.
From Sarcoxie, by Mount Pleasant, Valley Prairie, and Gad Fly, to Cassville.
From Sarcoxie, by Diamond Grove, to Blytheville.
From Sarcoxie to Carthage.
From St. Charles, by Wellsburg, Flint Hill, Troy, Old Alexandria, Auburn, Prairieville, Bowling Green, Frankfort, and New London, to Hannibal.
From St. Charles to Mexico.
From St. Charles, by Hamburg, Missouriton, Augusta, Femme, Osage, and Marthasville, to Pinckney.
From St. Genevieve, by Avon, to Kinkead.
From St. Genevieve, to Kaskaskia, Ill.
From St. Genevieve to Farmington.
From Short Bend, by Breckenridge's Mill, and Winston, to Eminence.
From Shelbyville to Kirksville.
From St. Joseph, by Savannah, Noddaway, Oregon, Jackson Point, Tarkia, Irish Grove, Linden, High creek, McKissack's Grove, (Iowa,) Austin, Glenwood, Sidney, and Dawsonburg, to Council Bluff's.
From St. Joseph's, by Rochester, and Gentryville, to Athens.
From St. Joseph's, by Walnut Hill, and Rockhouse Prairie, to Plattsburg.
From St. Joseph's, by Evansville, Maryville, and Victoria, to Gallatin.
From St. Joseph's, by Sentinel, Rochester, and Gentryville, to Gentry court house.
From St. Louis, by St. Charles, Augusta, Washington, Pinckney, Hermann, Portland, St. Auburt, Jefferson city, Claysville, Marion, Nashville, Rocheport, Boonville, Arrow Rock, Glasgow, Cambridge, Keytesville Landing, Brunswick, Dewitt, Miami, Waverly, Dover Landing, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Sibley, Liberty, Randolph, Kansas, Parkville, Fort Leavenworth, and Weston, to St. Joseph.
From St. Louis, by Central Creve-Cœur, and Bellemont, to Bonhomme.
From St. Louis, by Waltonham, Feefee, Bridgeton, St. Charles, Cottleville, Naylor's Store, Hickory Grove, Warrenton, Camp Branch, High Hill, Danville, Williamsburgh, Jones' Tanyard, Fulton, New Bloomfield, and Hibernia, to Jefferson city.
From St. Louis, by Clarksville, Cap-au-gris, La Grange, Louisiana, Canton, Hannibal, Tully, Marion city, Quincy, Ill., Alexandria, and Warsaw, to Keokuck, Iowa.
From St. Louis, by Carondelet, Jefferson Barracks, Mattese, Sulphur Springs. Clifton, Hillsboro', Glen Finlas, Old Mines, and Potosi, to Caledonia.
From St. Louis, by Lacklede, Kirkwood, Merrimac, Allentown, Franklin Depot, Port William, and South Point, to Washington.
From St. Louis, by Sappington, Fenton, and House's Spring, to Hillsboro.
From Shelbyville, by John W. Roy's, Lydey's, Dan's and Dumey's Mills, to Milan.
From Springfield, by White Oak Grove and Ozark, to Forsyth.
From Springfield, by Henderson, Finley, and Red Bud, to Rockbridge.
From Springfield, by Walnut Forest, Dallas, St. Paul, Hazlewood, Waldo, and Pleasant Valley, to Hartsville.
From Springfield, by Curran, Crane creek, Cassville, Washbourne's Prairie, Pea Ridge, Osage Mills, Elm Grove, and Bentonville, Ark., to Fayetteville.
From Springfield, by Pond creek, Chesapeak, Mount Vernon, Sarcoxie, and Shoal creek, to Neosho.
From Springfield, by Boised Arc, Ash Grove, and Rock Prairie, to Greenfield.
From Springfield, by London, Joel Hall's, Lawrence's Mills, Herod Holt's, Wall and Bratton's Store, and St. Leger, to Salem, in Fulton county, Ark.
From Springfield, by Yocum's Mills and Galena, to Cape Fear.
From Springfield to Fremont.
From Spring Hill, by Crittenden, to Bethany.
From Thomasville, by Warm Fork, South Fork, Ark., Myatte, Pilot Hill, Union, Cross Plains, and Benbrook's Mills, to Mount Olive.
From Thomasville, by West Plains, and Pottersville, to Rockbridge.
From Thomasville, by Mile creek, to Ashley.
From Troy, by Carson, King's, Brush creek Settlement, and Middletown, to Mexico.
From Trenton to Gallatin.
From Tuscumbia, by Erie, Oregon, Dry Glaze, and Lebanon, to Oakland.
From Tuscumbia to Waynesville.
From Versailles, by Mining, to Erie.
From Tuscumbia, by Pleasant Mount, and Rocky Mount, to Versailles.
From Tuscumbia, to Lebanon, by Wet Glaze, and Dry Glaze.
From Union, to Drectzville, in Franklin county.
From Union to Lebanon.
From Union, by Traveller's Repose, to Virginia Mines.
From Union, by Southworth, Boone, Jake's Prairie, and Miller's to Little Piney.
From Versailles, by Boyler's Mill, Duroc, Lessley, Cross Timbers, Black Oak Point, Verbena, and Sentinel Prairie, to Bolivar.
From Versailles, by Florence, to Georgetown.
From Versailles, by Mining, to Erie.
From Van Buren, by Pike creek, to Thomasville.
From Warsaw, by Rocky Ridge, Quincy, Elkton, Bolivar, Brighton, and Richland, to Springfield.
From Warsaw, by Tebo, Calhoun, Clinton, and Norris Fork, to Big creek.
From Warsaw, by Turkey creek, Mount View, Cross Timbers, Urbanna, and Round Prairie, to Buffalo.
From Warsaw, by Hogle's creek, to Oceola.
From Washburne's Prairie, by R. Koter's Bridge, Abner Jenning's, on White River, and Lewis Thompson's, on War Eagle, to Huntsville, Ark.
From Washbourne's Prairie, by Looniesville, Pineville, and Rutledge court house, to Maysville, Ark.
From Waynesville, by Bellefonte, Oakland, Cave Springs, Woodbury, Pleasant Prairie, and Walnut Forest, to Springfield.
From Waynesville, by Logan, and Sacramento, to Hartsville.
From Warrenton to Middletown.
From Waterloo, by Chambersburg, to Union Corners, Iowa.
From Washington, by Union, Beaufort, Burbois, Enon, Mount Sterling, Linn, Loose creek, Lisle, and Taos, to Jefferson city.
From Washington, by Newport, and Blish's Mills, to Herman.
From Williamsburg, by Shamrock, Middletown, Prairie Mound, and Ashley, to Bowling Green.
From West Point to Westport.
From Westport, by High Grove, to Harrisonville.
From Westport to Van Buren, Ark.
From Westport, by New Santa Fe, Plum Grove, and Mockville, to West Point.
From Weston, to St. Joseph's, via Bloomington.
From Weston, by New Market, Buena Vista, and Estell's Mills, to Plattsburg.
From West Prairie to Chillitecaux.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

From Crow Wing, by Cass Lake and Red Lake, to Pembina.
From Crow Wing, by Sandy Lake, to Fon du Lac.
From Deccorah, Iowa, by Brownsville, Montezuma, and Minesota city, to Wabashaw.
From Falls St. Anthony to Little Canada.
From Falls of St. Anthony, by Stephen's Mill, at Lake Minnetouka, and Walker's Landing, to Henderson.
From Fort Atkinson, in Iowa, to Fairbault, in Minnesota.
From Fort Ripley to Crow Wing.
From Fort Snelling to the Falls, St. Anthony.
From Fort Snelling, by Wendota, Shakapee, Henderson, Little Rapids, Le Seur, and Traverse Des Sioux, to Maukato.
From Fort Snelling, by Bloomington, Little Rapids, Traverse des Sioux, and Le Seur, to Lac qui Parle.
From Henderson, by Fort Ridgely, to the Sioux Agency.
From Maukassa, to Deccorah, Iowa.
From Mendota, by Little Rapids, Traverse des Sioux, and Rittle Rock, to Lacqui Parle
From Minnesota city to Traverse des Sioux.
From Nelson's Landing, Wis., by by Wahcootaks Village, Olive Grove, and Mendota, Min., to Fort Snelling.
From Point Douglas, by Stillwater, Marine, Mills, Taylor's Falls of St. Croix, and Pockegoma Lake, to Falls of St. Louis River, of Lake Superior.
From Point Douglas, by Cottage Grove and Red Rock, to St. Paul.
From Red Wing, on Mississippi River, via Fairbault and Henderson, to Fort Ridgely.
From St. Paul, by Stillwater and St. Croix Falls, to the mouth of Left Hand River, at Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin.
From St. Paul, by Carlisle, Olive Grove, Point Douglas, Prescott, Red Wing, Reed's Landing, Nelson's Landing, Mount Vernon, Wiona, Brownsville, Minniewah, Lacross, Warner's Landing, Lansing, Capole, Buena Vista, Prairie Du Chien, Crittenburg, Weld's Landing, to Galena.
From St. Paul, by Kaposia, Carlisle, Point Douglas, Prescott, Wisconsin, Red Wing, Min., Mount Vernon, Reed's Landing, Nelson's Landing, Montoville, La Cross, Wis., Brownsville, Min., Minniewah, Warner's Landing, Wis., Winoma, Min., Minnesota city, Lansing, Point Rock, Io., Capoli, and Webster, to Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin.
From St. Paul, by Falls of St. Anthony, Itasca, Elk River, Decorri, Minominee, Clear Lake, Sauk Rapids, Wataub, Mouth of Swan River, Little Falls, and Belle Prairie, to Fort Ripley.
From St. Paul's, via Redwing, and Reed's Landing, in Wabashaw county, to Lansing, in the State of Iowa.
From St. Paul, by Stillwater, Marine Mills, and Taylor's Falls, to Falls of St. Croix.
From St. Paul to Fort Atkinson, Iowa.
From St. Paul to Fort Snelling.
From St. Paul's, by Dekotra and Elkader, to Dubuque, Io.
From St. Paul, on the Emigrant route, by Fort Ridgely, to the Missouri River.
From St. Paul's to Little Canada.
From St. Paul's, by Cannon River, to Fairbault.
From St. Anthony to Taylor's Falls.
From Stillwater, via White Bear Lake, to Little Canada.
From Swan River, by Fort Ripley, Red Lake, and Long Prairie, to Pembina.
From Traverse des Sioux to Barcadia.
From Traverse des Sioux, La Soeur, Henderson, Fairbault, and Vermillion River, to St. Paul.
From Wabashaw, by Minnesota city, Montezuma, and Brownsville, to Decorrah, Iowa.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

From Nebraska city, Belleview, and Omacha city, to Fort Cahoun.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

From Fort Leavenworth to the Sac & Fox Agency.
From Fort Scott to Fort Atkinson.
From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley.
From Fort Scott to Crawford Seminary.
From Westport, Missouri, to Fort Scott.

IOWA.

From Centreville, in Appanoose county, via the State Road, to Decatur, in Decatur county.
From Winterset, in Madison county, via Quincy, Adams county, & Sidney, Fremont county, to Table creek, (Old Fort Kearney,) in Nebraska Ty.
From New Boston, Ill., via Wapello, Washington, Lacaster, Oskaloosa, Knoxville, Indianola, Winterset, to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
From Council Bluffs, via Magnolia and De Soto, to Sargeant's Bluffs.
From Charleston, via Franklin Centre and Dover, to Salem and Mount Pleasant.
From Apple Grove, via Delhi, Carlisle, and Green Bush, to Winterset.
From Andrew, by Fulton, Iron Hills, Johnson's, Scotch Grove, Edinburgh, Anamosa, Necot, Boulder, and Spring Grove, to Quasqueton.
From Andrew, by Hickory Grove, Spring Brook, and Bellevire, to Galena, Ill.
From Adel, by Ponora and county Seats of Audubon and Shelly, to Magnolia.
From Ashland, by Batavia, Competine, and Abingdon, to Richland.
From Apple Grove, by Delphi, Carlisle, and Greenbush, to Winterset.
From Apple Grove, by Freeb, Hartford, and Palmyra, to Indianola.
From Boonsboro, by Homer, to Fort Dodge.
From Brighton, by Valley and Dutch creek, to South English.
From Burlington, by Middletown, Danville, New London, Mt. Pleasant, Rome, and Lackbridge, to Fairfield.
From Burlington, by Parrish, Lowell, East Grove, Salem, Hillsboro, Utica, and Union, to Keosauqua.
From Burlington, by Allbright's, Bluff Dale, Harvkeye, Palo Alto, Toolsboro, and Port Louisa, to Muscantine.
From Burlington, by Dodgeville, Yellow Springs, Litton, Wapello, Harrison, and Grand View, to Muscantine.
From Butler, by Steady Run, Lancaster, Richland, and Clay, to Brighton.
From Bunker Hill to Prairie du Chien.
From Bellevue, by Spring Brook, Higginsport, Boon Springs, and Charlotte, to Dewitt.
From Bloomfield, by Point Isabel, Greene, Ottumwa, Chillicothe, and Eddyviile, to Oskaloosa.
From Bloomfield, by Drakesville, Unionville, Moravia, Ionia, and Greenville, to Chariton.
From Bloomfield, by Drakesville, Mount Calvery, and Sharon, to Centreville.
From Bloomfield, by Drakesville, Oak Spring, Soap creek, Avery, Albia, Sorelia, Princeton, Hamilton, Ely, and Attica, to Knoxville.
From Camache, to Albany, Illinois.
From Camache to Dewitt.
From Chariton, by Croydon and Grand River, to Princeton, Mo.
From Chariton, by Douglas and Lewis, to Council Bluffs.
From Chariton, by Newborn, Hammondsburg, to Indianola.
From Chariton, by Argo Glenns, Bartlettville, White Breast, and Hopeville, to Pisgah.
From Chariton, by Tallyhoma and Oceola, to Pisgah.
From Chariton, by Oceola, Pisgah, Union, Adair, and Montgomery court house to Coonville.
From Charleston, by Dover and Salem, to Mount Pleasant.
From Charleston, by Franklin Centre, West Point, and Lowell, to Mount Pleasant.
From Cedar Falls to Cedar Lake.
From Cedar Rapids to Marengo.
From Cedar Rapids, by Palo, Oak Grove, Beulah, Vinton, Eliza, and Waterloo, to Cedar Falls.
From Centreville, by South Fork, Corydon, Bethlehem, Cambria, Garden Grove, and Hopeville, te Pisgah.
From Centreville, by Well's Mills, to Lancaster, Mo.
From Centreville, by Iconium, to Chariton.
From Centreville, by Corydon, South Independence, county Seats of Ringold and Taylor counties, to Clarinda, in Page county.
From Centreville to St. Johns, Mo.
From Centre Point, by Marysville, to Bradford.
From Centre Falls, by John C. Barrick's and Coon Grove, to Clear Lake.
From Centrepoint, by Marysville, and Enterprise, to Bradford.
From Colesburg, by Sodamville and Wilsonville, to West Union.
From Clayton to Lancaster, in Wisconsin.
From Clayton, by Garnaville, Elkador, Wagner, and Clearmont, to West Union.
From Columbus, by Union Prairie, Jamestown, and Deccorrah, to Louisville.
From Columbus city, in Louisa county, to Yatton, in Washington county.
From Council Bluffs, by Winter Quarters, to Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory.
From Council Bluffs, by Traders' Point, Cerro Gordo, Glenwood, Sidney, Austin, and McKissack's Grove, to Linden, Mo.
From Council Cluffs, by Pidgeon Mills, Boyers River, Calhoun, Harrison, Sargent's Bluffs, Mononah, and Wahkaw, to Big Sioux River.
From Corydon to Chariton Point.
From Corydon, by Grand River, to Princeton, Mo.
From Colony, by Poultney, Yankee Settlement, and Lodomillo, to Strawbury Point.
From Davenyort, by Centre Grove, Lactin, Pedee, Spring Dale, and Carthage, to Iowa city.
From Davenport, by Allen's Grove, Thorn's Mills, and Walnut Fork, to Anamosa.
From Davenport, by Linn Grove, Big Rock, and Cedar Rock Point, to Walnut Fork.
From Davenport, by Amity, Tipton, Woodbridge, Gouer's Ferry, Newport, and Newport centre, to Iowa city.
From Deccorrah, Iowa, to Maukapa.
From Deccorrah to Plum Grove.
From Deccorrah, Iowa, by Brownsville, Montezuma, and Minnesota city, to Wabashaw.
From Delhi, by Coffin's Grove, Quasqueton, and Pine, to Independence.
From Delhi, by Delaware Centre, Mount Hope, Forestville, Strawberry Point, Mill Grove, Westfield, and Taylorsville, to West Union.
From Delhi, by Hartwick and Erin, to Quasqueton.
From Delhi, by Colesburg, to Garnavillo.
From Drakevilie, by Unionville, Moravia, and Dodge's Point, to Garden Grove.
From Drakesville, by Unionville, Moravia, and Iconium, to La Grange.
From Dubuque, by Fort Dodge, to Sargent's Bluffs.
From Dubuque, by Mosalem, Spruce, Mills, Wickliffe, Sabula, Elk River, Lyons, Camanche, Princeton, Le Clair, and Pleasant Valley, to Davenport.
From Dubuque, by Independence, through the Counties of Black Hawk, to Grundy, Hardin, Risley, to Fort Dodge, Yell county.
From Dubuque, by Centretown, Whitewater, and Rockville, to Delhi.
From Dubuque, by Channingsville, New Vine, Oakland, Viola, Tivola Colony, Newstead, Elkador, Highland, Elyria, West Union, Douglas, and Old Mission, to Fort Atkinson.
From Dubuque, by West Union, Auburn, and Old Mission, to Decorrah.
From Dubuque, by Sullivan, Lamotte, Andrew, Bridgeport, Maquoketa, Brookfield, Welton, Dewitt, Walnut Fork, Davenport, Rockingham, Blue Grass, and Melpine, to Muscatine.
From Dubuque, by the Catholic Church at Garry, Owen, Canton, Cobb, Tipton, Rock creek, and Moscow, to Muscantine.
From Dubuque, by Buncombe, Otter creek, Farmer's creek, and Fulton to Maquketa.
From Dubuque, by New Wine, Strauberry Point, Robertson's Fort and West Union, to Decorrah.
From Dubuque, by Durango, Pin Oak, Millville, and Guttenburg, to Garnaville.
From Eddyville, by Des Moines City, Gray's creek, and Halfway Prairie, to Albia.
From Eddyville, by Hamilton, Red Cedar Mills, and Attica, to Knoxville.
From Eddyville, by Bluff creek, Irish Point, Berry, Columbus, Leaming's Point, Ridgeway, and Beaver, to Fort Des Moines.
From Fairfield, by Libertyville, Iowaville, New Market, Salt creek, Florist, and Ohoquist, to Bloomfield.
From Fairfield, Batavia, Agency City, Ottumwa, Blakesbury, Albion, and La Grange, to Chariton.
From Fairfield, by Haugh's Point, Brookeville, Competine, Abingdon, Butler, and Fremont, to Oskaloosa.
From Fairfield to Lancaster.
From Fairview, by Springville, Marion, Cedar Rapids, and Hoosier's Grove, to Solon.
From Fairview, by Ridge, and Jordan's Grove to Paris.
From Farmington, by Union Corners, Milton, (South Side of Fox River,) and Pulaski, to Brookfield.
From Fort des Moines, by Boone, Adell, McKay, Allen, and Hamlin's Grove, to Macedonia.
From Fort Des Moines, by Summerset, to Indianola.
From Fort des Moines, by Saylorsville, Polk City, Hopking Grove, Rapids, Bellepoint, Boonsboro', and Dakota, to Homer.
From Fort Des Moines, by Story c. h., to Eldora, the county seat of Hardin.
From Fort Des Moines, by Marrietta, Cedar Falls, Mentral, and Old Mission, to Prairie du Chien, Wis.
From Fort des Moines, by Greenbush, and Montpelier, to Wintersett.
From Fort des Moines, to Marrietta, via Nevada.
From Fort Atkinson, by Decorrah, to Lansing.
From Fort Madison, by West Point Grove, Vega, Glasgow, Wooster, and Harmony, to Fairfield.
From Fort Madison, by West Point, Big Mound, and Utica, to Keasauqua.
From Fort Madison, by Denmark, Parrish, New London, Pleasant Grove, Dodgeville, Yellow Springs, and Kossuth, to Hickory Point, in Des Moines county.
From Fort Madison, by Franklin and Primrose, to Farmington.
From Fort Madison, by Appanoose, Ill., Pontoosoc, and Dallas City, to La Harpe.

WHEAT MARKET.
SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Something New
BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAI CCHAINS are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT,
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1851.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods
JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 20, 1855.